

# TREMENDOUS WORK IS DONE BY RUSSIA

Railroad Has Been Driven From Murman Coast to the Arctic Ocean.

GREAT FEAT OF ENGINEERING

Line Is of Wonderful Military Importance and an Economic Asset.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, December 4.—A Norwegian writer and traveler, Edward Welle Strand, has just returned from an extensive trip through Russia, where he had seen a work of engineering which is destined to mark a new era in the development of that huge country. It is the railroad just built from Petrograd to Semenov, an ice-free port on the Murman coast of the Arctic Ocean.

In the midst of the gigantic task, critical to the czar's empire, that country, which astonished the world by abolishing the drink evil by a single stroke of the czar's pen, has once more surprised everybody by finding strength to build a railroad system of the highest importance in more than one way.

It is, under certain conditions, a great advantage to be ruled automatically. It is said that the railroad from Petrograd to Moscow was to be built, Czar Alexander II, drew a straight line between the two cities on the map to show the route, and in spite of enormous difficulties, the Russian engineers built the line practically without a curve.

In the same manner the new railroad from Petrograd to Semenov, which is of the greatest military importance to Russia, was built in a straight line through forests and across almost impenetrable swamps.

NAMES WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN

When the war is over the names of Murman and Semenov, absolutely unknown to the world a few short months ago, are not destined to be forgotten. It was the heroic Admiral Makarov, blown up with his ship during the Russo-Japanese War, who first pointed out the great possibilities of this part of Northern Russia. Colonization began almost immediately with the founding of Alexandrovsk in 1899.

When last year it was announced that the czar had decided to build a great new Russian port in the ice-free Gulf of Kola and connect it with Petrograd by a gigantic railroad net, the Germans laughed. How could Russia possibly find workers to begin and carry through this amazing undertaking in the midst of a war with the world's greatest military power?

The Kaiser has since had ample opportunity to realize the practicality of the Russian plan. He has seen the inexhaustible resources of human material which Russia is always ready to place at the disposal of the czar. While calling to the colors, training and equipping new armies of no less than 8,000,000 men, Russia has found no difficulty in keeping a force of 50,000 hardy young men at work on the new Murman railroad.

During the last twelve months these thousands of workers, starting simultaneously at both ends, have blasted their way through the vast wilderness of the Russian north. Steel has clashed against steel, and black tunnels have opened their mouths to the white daylight at the command of the great white czar. The quadruple ribbon of steel rails has been forced ahead under high pressure through quarries and black mountains.

One shift of men has relieved the other. Difference between night and day has not existed. Russian engineers and workmen, and the thunder of the blasts has been like the roar of the guns in a great battle in Champagne or Artois.

Thousands of German and Austrian prisoners of war were sent there to help, and under humane treatment they have done excellent work.

RUSSIAN BLAST WAY

AND PRISONERS LAY RAILS

The Russian workers have blasted the way and built the wide roadbed through the wilderness, while the German and Austrian prisoners have laid the rails. During the entire period these gigantic armies of workers have camped in tents, movable white cities on the desolate tundras.

The Murman railroad proper starts at Kandalaks, on the White Sea, as the closing link of the great new railroad system. Petrograd-Kem-Kandalaks-Murman coast.

From its very start the railroad crosses a chain of lakes, large and small, and a number of swift torrents with rapids and cataracts before it is blasted through the mountains Kola Peninsula, a maze of granite mountains. Here are nearly 100 tunnels, and the whole country is wild and uninhabited. Immense forests and lakes follow mountains and roaring rivers, where waterfalls, harnessed in turbines, supply sufficient electric power for the entire system.

The Russian engineers have laid down the road in such a manner that not only does it constitute a line of great importance under present conditions, but when the war is over the wild beauty of the magnificent scenery will attract thousands of tourists from all parts of the world. It will, besides, tap vast districts abounding in mineral wealth. These districts, which belong to the Russian government, will, it is said, in the course of a few years pay not only the cost of the construction of the whole road, but the immense war debts as well.

AUGUSTUS PICTOU DEAD

Actor, Manager and Playwright Expires at Home in Florida of Acute Indigestion.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., December 4.—Augustus Pictou, actor, manager and playwright, died at his home near Hoboken, N. J., today of acute indigestion. He had been ill only a few hours.

## MAHARAJAH LEAVES

Quits Paris for Punjab Home to Celebrate Silver Jubilee of His Accession to Power.

PARIS, December 4.—After an unusually long absence of nine months from his Indian dominions, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, is leaving Paris to celebrate in his Punjab home the silver jubilee of his accession to ruling powers. He has only lately returned from a trip through all parts of the United States, including a visit to the San Francisco Exposition, and he asked the Associated Press correspondent to say how greatly he was struck by the moral and material progress of America since his first visit there, ten or a dozen years back.

The Maharajah excused himself from giving an opinion on the effect of the war on the natives of India. "But, generally speaking," he said, "I do not think there is any danger of rebellion in India, though the Germans have been trying to stir up disloyalty and disaffection in Kapurthala and other places."

Kapurthala is one of the five Sikh states of the Punjab under British protection. It has an area of 600 square miles and supplies the Maharajah with a revenue of about \$150,000 yearly. The Maharajah is the husband of one wife, an Indian princess. He has four sons and a daughter. One of the sons is acting as ruler during his father's absence, another is a magistrate in Kapurthala, a third is at the front as an interpreter with General French's staff and the fourth is traveling with the Maharajah. The daughter is receiving her education in Paris.

The Maharajah and his state are represented in the war by a regiment of about 2,000 men, sent under sealed orders to East Africa, where it has already given a good account of itself.

## FOLLOW GERMAN IDEA

Turks Take Over Some Features of Teutonic Educational System in Their Schools.

BERLIN, December 4.—One of the results of the Turkish alliance with Germany is that a beginning has been made by the Turks in taking over some of the features of the German educational system. Dispatches from Constantinople tell of the erection there of continuation schools, based on the German model, with a curriculum which includes, among other studies, bookkeeping, arithmetic, geography, commercial science, commercial correspondence and German. The Constantinople Association of Manufacturers and Dealers has published a notice calling attention to the new schools and urging the masters of various trades to see that their apprentices attend regularly. The schools are free.

The "teffijuz" school has made German an obligatory study.

The newspaper Tanin, in an article concerning the continuation schools, says that the German system, it points out, is a German system, far from slackening their efforts, the Turkish government, not only maintain it fully, but have also maintained schools in enemy countries, using military men as instructors.

## SOLDIER-PRIESTS

Blasphemy Effect in Smaller Italian Churches When They Appear on Altars.

ROME, December 4.—One of the most characteristic signs in Italy is the officiating of soldiers at the altar in the small churches. At first the people were inclined to resent this innovation, but when they understood that these soldiers are really priests, some called under arms as soldiers, some as military chaplains, they welcomed them and now prefer them to the regular clergy.

The effect of the soldier-priests' dress is exceedingly bizarre, with a heavily embroidered cape over the shoulders and the snowy camelia reaching halfway to the knees, completed by the gaiters of the soldier, with spurs and heavy boots. The effect is further heightened, in most cases, by a luxurious crop of hair where the tonsure should be and a mustache, or even a beard. Special dispensation has been issued by the Vatican to allow the priests under arms to grow hair on head and face to make them like their comrades in arms.

## ANOTHER "ENOCH ARDEN"

Curious Case of French Soldier, Who Returns to Find His "Widow" Married to Another.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, December 4.—A curious military "Enoch Arden" case has become known here. There were two men in the same regiment from Lyons, France, named Emile Dubois. One was married, the other single. In the fighting in Alsace, one of the Emile Dubois was killed—the single one—but the death was reported to the wife of the other. This was in August, 1914. Madame Emile Dubois came to Geneva, and after a year's mourning, she married another French soldier, who is at the front, and went to live again at her home in Lyons. A few days ago her first husband, who had recovered from his wounds, came home on leave and found his wife. It is not known what legal arrangements will be made.

## NO TRACE OF WAR

Travelers From Nancy to Paris Find Ravages of Battle Have Disappeared.

PARIS, December 4.—The traveler by rail from Nancy to Paris now finds little to be seen from the war window to indicate that the country on both sides of the line was twice covered in retreat and advance by the two great armies that are still fighting just beyond the ridges of Champagne and the forest hills of the Argonne that are visible to the north.

Beginning with Meaux, most of the ravages of battle have disappeared. All blown-up bridges have been rebuilt or repaired, and, excepting an isolated structure, most of the bombarded buildings have been repaired or replaced.

# FAMILIAR FIGURES BACK IN CONGRESS

Former Popular Leaders Return After Two Years' Exile, Following 1912 Upheaval.

## MOMENTOUS ISSUES ARISE

Stage All Set for Session, Which Is of Vital Interest to Nation's Affairs.

## How Congress Will Be Made Up

THE HOUSE.	
Democrats	229
Republicans	196
Progressives	7
Socialists	1
Independent	1

THE SENATE.	
Democrats	53
Republicans	42
Progressives	1
Democratic majorities—In House, twenty-four; in Senate, ten.	

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, December 4.—The curtain will rise Monday on an epoch-making Congress. The stage is set for one of the most momentous sessions in the history of the nation.

The acute international situation, due to the world war, the question of adequately preparing the country for defense, the problem of trying to turn a deficit into a surplus in the national pocketbook to meet heavier expenses than ever before, the partisan bickering always to be expected before a presidential election year, and a multiplicity of other important pieces of legislation will combine to fill the session from beginning to end with animation.

Some of the leading roles will be played by history creators of bygone Congresses—men who "return from exile" after two years' exile, following the 1912 upheaval. The chief experienced actor of this class will be "Uncle Joe" Cannon, dethroned as Speaker four years ago, and exiled two years ago. Another of the old-time stars will be William B. McKinley, of Illinois, manager of the Taft campaign in 1912. There will be a host of new talent, however. In the House approximately 100 seats will be taken by new Congressmen. The Senate will see a few new faces. Of chief interest among these will be Oscar Underwood, who gives up his leadership in the House to don a Senator's toga. Curtis, of Kansas, is a "come-back" Senator, being one of the conservative Republicans driven out in 1912. Broussard, of Louisiana, will move from the House into the Senate. Two of the most conspicuous absentees will be Elihu Root, of New York, and Theodore Burton, of Ohio. Their places will be taken respectively by James Wadsworth, and Warren G. Harding, both of whom will be enrolled in the commonly regarded conservative element of the Senate.

## SOME OF PROBLEMS BEFORE THIS CONGRESS

Here are some of the problems with which Congress will begin wrestling day after tomorrow: national defense, tariff tinkering, rural credits, conservation, merchant marine, seamen's bill amendment, currency bill amendment, international situation, the Far Eastern question, an embargo on arms to Mexico, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Nicaraguan treaties, the deficit in the national revenues, continuing the war tax, taxing munition of war profits, building an armor-plate factory, prohibition, suffrage, codification of the Federal statutes, and good road building. These are all on the present schedule. Many more questions are bound to develop after Congress gets in full swing.

Sentiment of a large element in the country is centered certain to inspire some members to renew efforts for an embargo on munitions of war to the allies. If such a measure is introduced, as it in all probability will be, some lively argument on the neutrality question may be expected. The President is known to be of the same mind now on this question as he was last session, that is, that an embargo on arms, far from assuring the United States impartiality in the war, would actually be a direct violation of true neutrality. The agitation for an arms embargo has shown itself chiefly in German communities, where it is felt that Germany is being discriminated against because of her inability to obtain munitions from America.

Indications of the bitterness to characterize the battling over the Philippine question have already been seen in the attacks of Republican members of the Insular Affairs Committee upon the administration of Governor-General Harrison, Democrat, appointed less than two years ago by President Wilson. Charges of misgovernment made in public statements by the Republicans have been refuted by Democratic members who have visited the islands recently. Harrison, according to his Democratic members, has been made a target of criticism by Americans in the Philippines because he has been overzealous in working for the welfare of the Philippines.

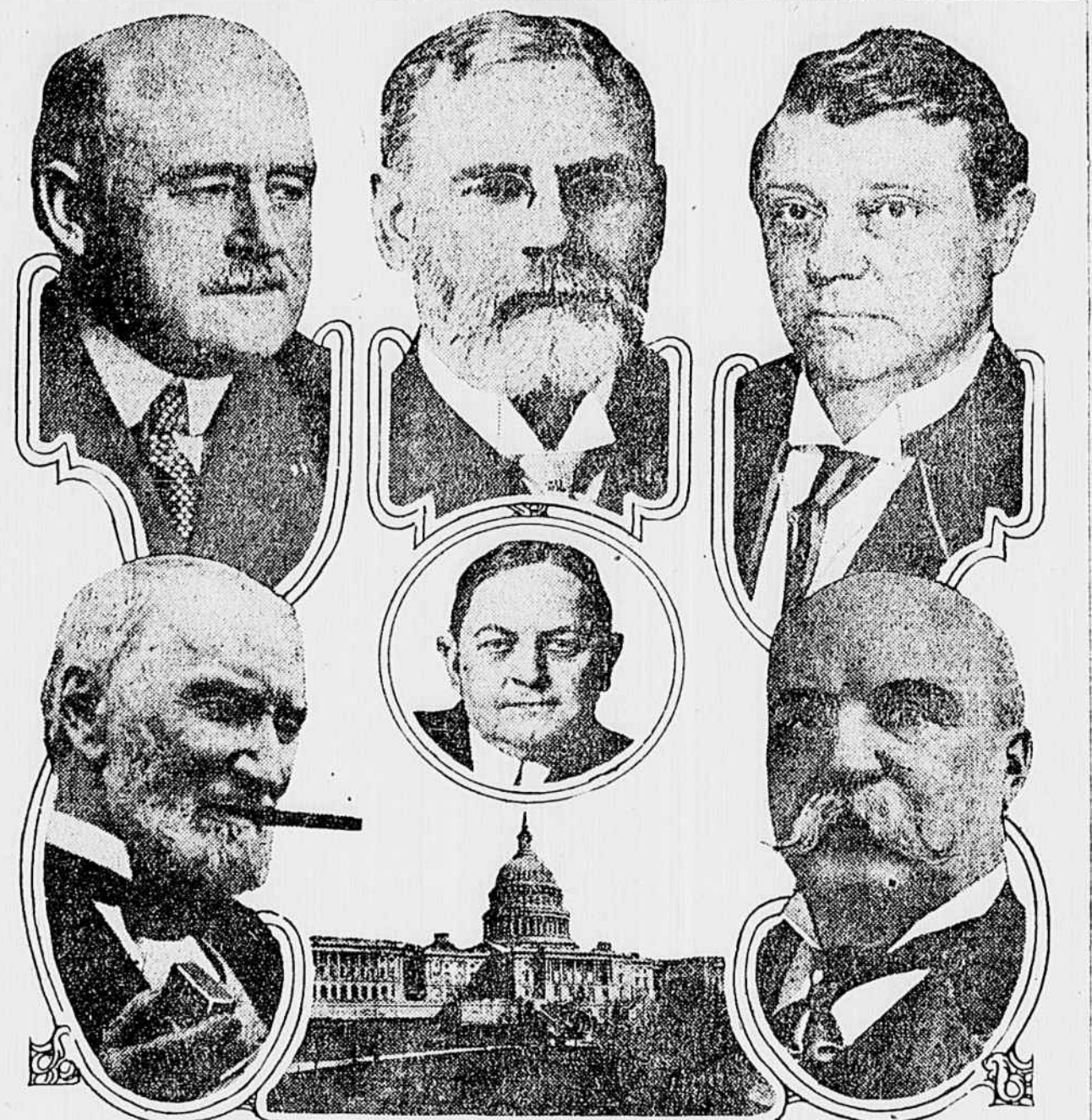
## LEGISLATION WITH RESPECT TO PHILIPPINES

Legislation will be reintroduced, probably passed this session, providing limited autonomy for the Philippines. Just how limited it shall be will form the chief subject of controversy over its passage. One school of thought in Congress wants to give the Philippines liberal rein in self-government, while the other believes in maintaining the United States' present control over the islands until the natives are better prepared to rule themselves.

Of the other island possessions of the United States, Porto Rico promises

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

# Some Notable Figures in Approaching Congress



Above, left to right—Representative McKinley, of Ohio; Representative Mann, of Illinois, minority leader, and Representative Kitchen, of North Carolina, Democratic leader. Representative Cannon, of Illinois; Senator Underwood, of Alabama, and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

## COLORS NOW AVAILABLE ARE FIFTY TONES SHORT

Fashion Experts Say Women Must Be Content With Few Shades for Their Gowns.

## MORE AND MORE GRAY IS SEEN

War-Time Product of Dyer's Art, "75," Color Named After Famous French Gun, Is Popular—Run on Peach and Apricot.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, December 4.—The fashion experts say that the colors available for women's wear are about fifty tones short this season. This shows the number of colors in ordinary times, for a wide range is to be seen now in showrooms. Some of the smallest dressmaking houses are paying attention to pastel tints, and, for indoor toilettes, there is a little run on peach and apricot, soft orchid tints and putty tones, the paler greens and cloudy blues. More and more gray is to be seen, chiefly for street wear, and of the shades peculiar to the season, there are half a dozen at least, including that war-time product of the dyer's art, "75," the color named after the famous French gun. Warm browns and bronze browns are also very much in vogue.

Among the many recruiting suggestions is that of forming a foreign legion. The author of the idea contends that a force of 40,000 could be raised among other than British subjects in England, more particularly from Russians who have come to England for political reasons which would deter their return home. Hundreds of Americans are included in the various Canadian contingents, having adopted the simple expedient of crossing the frontier into Canada and making for the nearest recruiting office.

What is the property which the Kaiser is said to own in England? Lloyd George threw cold water on the suggestion made by Mr. Dennis in the House of Commons, that this property should be sequestered, but there is a popular belief that large sums of money belonging personally to the Emperor are held by British banks. Millions of dollars' worth of securities owned by the Kaiser and by German nobles and statesmen are deposited, it is said, in London.

The story goes that in 1901 for political reasons, the Kaiser acquired many gilt-edged securities in England, and the German bankers were so aggrieved that they openly accused him of having lost faith in the stability of the German banking system. Repeatedly since then, the Kaiser has been reported to have added to his English banking accounts. He is said to have made extensive additional deposits after the assassination of the King of Portugal, and during the German constitutional crisis of 1908.

## Nickel Plate Shows Earnings.

CLEVELAND, O., December 4.—The October report of the Nickel Plate Railroad shows gains. The gross earnings were \$1,232,820, as against \$1,222,848 last year. The net earnings were \$369,120, against \$195,842. The gross for ten months was \$10,074,881.

## SHIPYARDS IN BRITAIN ARE UNUSUALLY ACTIVE

Scores of Vessels Are Being Requisitioned for Campaign in Near East.

## GREAT STRAIN ON RESOURCES

Country Soon Will Be Compelled to Maintain Half-Million Men in Balkans, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia—King George Recovers.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, December 4.—There is tremendous activity in the British shipyards in connection with the vast arrangements for the campaign in the Near East. Scores of vessels are being requisitioned and stores and munitions are being shipped with all possible speed. In competent military circles it is computed that within a short time England will have in the three theaters of war, in the Balkans, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, not far short of 500,000 men. To maintain it in the field will impose a tremendous strain upon England's resources.

King George has quite recovered from the injuries he received when his horse fell on him in France. The King is said to have been both the best and the worst of patients. He showed admirable courage and endurance under pain, and was kindness itself to his nurses, but, on the other hand, his energy made him a rather restless patient. It was sometimes difficult to induce him to submit to all the care and rest that he required. It was said that nothing gave him greater satisfaction than the fact that he returned from abroad in just the same way as any other wounded or disabled case.

British and merchants are much chagrined because the Italian government has just placed large orders for cloth for uniforms in the United States. It is thought the British members of the international commission in London ought to have safeguarded the interests of English mills.

## NO SOLUTION IS FOUND TO PROBLEM OF IDENTITY

No solution has been found to the mystery of the identity of a soldier now in the Keighley Military Hospital, who has lost his memory. He has been identified positively as two different persons.

First Mrs. Bolton, of Leeds identified him as her husband, whom she married four years ago, and by whom she has had two children. The patient wrote on a slate: "You are my wife, Florrie Bolton." Later his own mother identified him. So he was put down as Private James Bolton, of the Second Duke of Wellington's Light Infantry, who was officially reported wounded and missing in April.

But a few days later Herbert Walker, a shoemaker of Burnley, identified him as his son, Private Irvin Walker, of the Scottish Borderers, and another son of the shoemaker was positive the patient was his brother. The shoemaker showed the mysterious wounded man portraits of two other sons, which were promptly recognized by the soldier, who mentioned the subjects of the pictures by name. The War Office is in a quandary.

## GERMANS HONOR GENERAL VON BISSING.

MUNSTER, Prussia, December 3, via London, December 4.—The University of Munster has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on General von Bissing, German governor general of Belgium.

## DRIVEN FROM GERMANY BECAUSE OF HIS VIEWS

American Is Banished After Writing Defense of This Country's Export of Munitions.

## BITTER AGAINST GAFFNEY

Many Foods in Germany Still Cheaper Than They Are in New York, According to Advertisement in Berlin Newspaper.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BERLIN, December 4.—A native American citizen, of German parentage, Richard P. Eders, who recently arrived here, says that he was driven from Germany because he defended the army and munition exports of the United States. He was living at Munich at the beginning of the war. When the Bavarian press began to attack the allies, he wrote a letter to the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten, in which he took a decided anti-German stand.

The writer succeeded in bringing on more attacks, and most of the members of the American colony turned against him. After a few days, he was politely informed by the police that his early departure from Bavaria and Germany would be appreciated. When he refused to take this hint, he was informed that his deportation would follow if he did not leave Munich within forty-eight hours. He then went to Switzerland.

He arrived here almost without means, and has applied to the United States minister for transportation to New York. He is very bitter against St. John Gaffney, former American consul-general at Munich, whom he calls "a rabid pro-German and spiteful Irish agitator."

## MANY FOODS IN GERMANY CHEAPER THAN IN NEW YORK

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BERLIN, December 4.—That many foods in Germany are still cheaper than in New York is proved by an advertisement of the department store of Hermann Tietz in the Berliner Tageblatt. The firm offers 100 pounds of beef at 19 cents a pound; chick, 18 cents; sirloin meat, 22 cents; stew beef and goulash meat, 19 cents; leg of veal and breast of veal, 24 cents; leg of mutton, 25 cents; mutton for stew, 21 cents; cervelat sausage, 54 cents; salami sausage, 52 cents; ham, 56 cents; liver sausage, 50 cents; other sausages, 16 to 50 cents; liver pickled, 20 cents to 24 cents; five carp, 21 to 23 cents; flounders, 15 cents; table apples, 2 cents a pound; pears, 4 cents; cauliflower, 7 cents a head; onions, 1 cent a pound, and potatoes, ten pounds for a cent.

The wine growers of the Rhine district have had a better harvest this year than in a quarter of a century. The wine is not only plentiful, but also of exquisite quality, and brings high prices. This vintage has been named after Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and there is no doubt that "Hindenburg wine" will bring a big price in two or three years.

## Prices of Necessities Fixed.

PARIS, December 4.—The government's bill providing for the fixing of prices of the necessities of life was passed by the Chamber of Deputies with only one dissenting vote. The bill now goes to the Senate.

# SCENES OF HORROR IN WAR HOSPITALS

Constant River of Wounded Soldiers Flows Through Their Wide Doors.

## MANY ARE DRIVEN INSANE

Physical and Mental Wrecks Come Unceasingly From Fields of Battle.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, December 4.—I have just returned from a visit to Lyons, formerly a town of silk factories, and now a town of military hospitals, of prisoners of war and of schools where young men who have lost arms and legs are taught to take up again the battle for their civil bread.

To Lyons come the soldiers whom the tortures of shell fire have robbed of their reason, some temporarily, but in most cases forever. Lyons is the great center through which pass all the thousands of gifts which loving hearts have gathered for the French prisoners of war in Germany, and in Lyons are the archives of the war, which the world will later read with admiration and horror.

Before the war the city had six hospitals. Now there are more than 300, counting a number of private ones. The huge halls of the City Hall, nearly always empty before the war, except at great municipal festivals, are now crowded with myriads of bustling human beings.

## RIVER OF WOUNDED FLOWS INCESSANTLY

A telephone message has been sent ahead, and the great military hospital opens its doors to us. It is an immense colossus in gray stone. Here is the only school in France for non-commissioned officers of the sanitary troops, and into this huge and broad building a river of wounded flows incessantly, day and night.

Outside silent crowds are gathered around scores of green ambulances. Surgeons in uniforms resplendent with gold braids are standing in the entrance hall receiving and directing this current of stretchers, flowing in through the wide doorways, with their loads of pale men.

Along the walls are some stretchers, temporarily held up, until it is decided where to send them. Cheerful young faces, tanned by sun and wind, with big, wondering eyes. They look as if they do not understand how, just in the middle of the game, they were bowled over and are unable to rise again.

Here is a negro. He is grinning. Here are Arabs, with proud aquiline features and black beards. A polu from Brittany is placidly smoking a cigar. What is the matter with him? He has had both legs crushed by a shell.

"Do you want to see the German wounded?" an adjutant asks. An elevator swiftly carries us to the fifth floor. In the huge rooms is a world of beds, and in each of these a German soldier. You expect to find another race of tall, fair Teutons, very much different from the sons of France. But many of them are dark. There is no difference.

The food is being carried around in immense pails, from which issues an appetizing odor. These patients are given wine or milk to drink. The choice is left to them.

"My mother has only me," says one young German to me. "But she thinks I have fallen. When 'do you think she will be told that I am here?'"

I readily promised him to inform his mother. A young corporal, a teacher in civil life, asks me to write his wife, who also thinks he has been killed. They have been married only one year, and this strong and robust soldier, who has perhaps killed more than one man with his bayonet, is moved to tears when he talks about her.

## HUNDREDS OF INSANE SOLDIERS IN ROOMS

The soldiers who have gone insane are on the first floor. There are hundreds of them in the immense rooms. Some are lying absolutely motionless with closed eyes, and the doctor tells me they are firmly convinced they are dead. In a corner two soldiers are sitting, both talking incessantly, one of trenchment and the other of majors and potatoes, shoes and shells in a chaotic measure. A handsome young fellow with red cheeks and a brown mustache is hopping merrily about from one chair to another. He believes he is dead, and that he is now an angel in heaven. Many are deaf and dumb, and others walk about in a constant state of anguish, which prevents them from getting a single moment's sleep. In a padded cell sits a soldier on the edge of his bed. At the sight of us he jumps up and shouts, sadly: "For God's sake, take the cursed bread away."

The doctor tells me he was sitting in a trench eating a crust of bread when a shell smashed the head of a man next to him, splashing his brains all over the crust. Now he cannot bear the sight of bread any longer.

In the city hall, where myriads of busy hands are working, immense piles of clothing, parcels of food and little presents for the soldiers are everywhere. It is all to be sent to the French prisoners in Germany, and it has all been made by the women working here.

In a small office a young woman is arranging a stack of typewritten sheets, while in adjoining rooms a number of helpers are busy with documents and letters. These women are endeavoring to find out the fate of French families in the provinces occupied by the Germans. 2,000,000 persons living under German military law.

"More than 60,000 old people and children have been driven out," says the young woman, and pointing to the pile of typewritten sheets, she adds, "and this is the list of those who know have been shot with their backs against a wall."